

proposals to block grant child nutrition programs would have on the States. The attached tables compare estimates of fiscal year 1995 and fiscal year 1996 funding to States under current law to the estimated amount of funding that States would receive under the child nutrition block grants contained in H.R. 1214 as introduced on March 13, 1995.

Now, let me go to the table. Here is the table. This is school-based block grants and current law funding by States and the total. I am going to give you the total. The total for all the school-based nutrition programs for fiscal year 1995 was \$6.295 billion.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Does that include breakfast and the feeding programs?

Mr. HOKE. That is breakfast, that is after school, that is school lunches, school snacks, all. There are five programs in all. The amount that is estimated by CBO for fiscal year 1996 under current law is \$6.607 billion. That takes into account, and I will read it to you exactly.

What it does, it says that those amounts are based, it takes into account the adjustments that will show the projected and actual changes in overall Federal obligations, and it takes into account the number of students that will be in the program and also inflation. So it takes into account exactly what my friends on the other side of the aisle are talking about.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. So increases in food and increases in kids?

Mr. HOKE. Precisely. Precisely. So that is what the current law is, okay? \$6.296 billion in fiscal year 1995 to \$6.607 billion in fiscal year 1996.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Now that is what they say we will need to keep up, to make sure we don't get behind?

Mr. HOKE. We need to get to \$6.607 billion in 1996.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Where are we then in the budget?

Mr. HOKE. The school-based block grant is at \$6.681 billion, \$6.681 billion. The difference between the block grant and the fiscal year 1996 CBO estimate that takes into account the demographic changes as well as the inflation is \$73 million.

In other words, under the block grant program, the Republican program that is being criticized here in a bombastic way, that doesn't begin to square with the facts. We are increasing the funding for school nutrition programs by \$73 million in fiscal year 1996.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Actually, we are increasing it \$384 million, but part of that is to keep up with costs of inflation and new children. So we are going over what it costs and kicking in \$74 million, sending it back to the States and saying get your grubby hands off it at the State level, don't spend much on administration, get it back to kids?

Mr. HOKE. You are absolutely right, Linda. We are, in fact, increasing it by \$384 million over what we are spending

in 1995. We are increasingly it by a third, more than a third of a billion dollars.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Well, this grandma likes that. I think we have done a great job.

#### NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we have had some protestations, particularly from the gentleman from Cleveland or just outside of Cleveland, with respect to baselines. Mr. DEFAZIO spoke of baselines.

And the question and answers, we pretend that there can be a savings which is going to be applied to a tax cut and for the wealthiest in America, but that somehow this savings doesn't cost anybody anything. It is a free lunch. It is sort of like supply-side economics that was brought to us in 1981, and we were told that the budget would be balanced as a result of supply-side economics by October 1, 1983.

Mr. HOKE. Would you yield for one single question?

Mr. HOYER. Four and one-half trillion dollars later.

Mr. HOKE. Have you, have you seen the CRS report?

Mr. HOYER. I have not.

Mr. HOKE. Would you like to have a copy of it?

Mr. HOYER. I would love to have a copy of it.

Mr. HOKE. It is working from the baseline. It shows the increase off the baseline.

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Mr. HOYER. The gentleman asked me to yield. Will the gentleman yield?

Where does this savings, this magic savings come from that Mr. KASICH is applying to the tax cut?

Mr. HOKE. It is not in this school-based nutrition program.

Mr. HOYER. Where does it come from then? Let me show a little chart that we have.

Mr. HOKE. Charts are good.

Mr. HOYER. Charts are good. We have agreed that charts are good, and it is confusing.

You did not like baselines. At the beginning of this session you wanted honest budgeting, no baselines.

Now, Mr. DEFAZIO is right. I happen to be someone who supports the Defense Department, believes we need a strong defense, have supported many of, frankly, Ronald Reagan's increases in the early 1980's. But the fact of the matter is Mr. DEFAZIO is correct.

On the one hand, if buying weapons costs you more year to year, buying food also costs you more year to year. So the baseline is no more than phony for one than it is for the other.

Now, because you think charts are good, let me show you these charts.

Mr. HOKE. I totally agree with you about baselines. The problem with

baselines is not taking into account the increases. It is deceiving the public about those increases.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time.

What you are saying, whether you are talking about defense or children's breakfast and lunch or whether you are talking about food for women, infants, and children so that mothers can be healthy in their prenatal period and babies can be healthy in the postnatal period and grow up healthy and able to learn, either way, you are talking about maintaining effort unless you have a decreased need.

And although I have not seen that, you responded that the number of kids increased, and you say that report shows that we are taking care of it.

Here is the chart that shows the difference between, and we use perhaps more programs here because the number is larger for all the programs that are included on this chart, which includes expenditures under current law for school meals, child care food, summer food, and the WIC program. 11.6, fiscal year 1995. 12.1 by the same products.

Mr. HOKE. Are you using home-based day care? Is that one of the programs you used?

Mr. HOYER. Yes.

Mr. HOKE. There is the difference. That is a program we are cutting. It is a program that the administration called to cut. It is a program that the President wants cut. You are absolutely right. That is an area that is going to show a difference because we are cutting.

Mr. HOYER. So we have agreement. There is a cut.

Mr. HOKE. That is right. And the reason that the administration wants to have that cut is that it is not means tested. Everybody gets it. And we believe that only people that really need it should be getting these nutrition programs.

Mr. HOYER. We are going to run out of my 5 minutes real soon.

Mr. HOKE. I will give you more time. We have got all night.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time.

The fact of the matter is that those five nutritional programs, if they grew as the need would require to stay even, that is all we are talking about, to stay even. You would be at 15.9. But you are at 13.6, a two billion difference. Seven billion. That is where we get that seven billion. These years are a \$7 billion cut. Now, it is a cut, and you use it.

Mr. KASICH and the Budget Committee refers to this as we have got some savings from what they call, of course, a phoney baseline.

But the fact of the matter is, I want to tell you in Maryland our folks have reviewed this program and 37,000 children, real people, will have to be cut off the program if your program passes.

Now, that is what they say. They haven't seen CRS. That is what they say. Thirty-seven thousand kids are